# PROPOSED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Commission Appointed Under Joint Resolution of Legislature Reports to Gov. Prouty---Removal of Time Lock and Election of State Officers in November Among the Recommendations

His Excellency, George H. Prouty, Governor of Vermont, Governor of Vermont.

The commission appointed by you, under the authority of a Joint Resolution (No. 419.) approved November 11th, 1998, to prepare and present to the next session of the general assembly proposals of amendment to the constitution of Vermont, with suggestions in support of the same baye the honor to present the have the honor to present the

#### PROPOSAL ONE.

That Section 1 of Article (25) of the Amendments to the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

'Article (25), Section 1. At any session of the general assembly of this state the Senate may, by a vote of a majority of its members, make proposals of amendment to the constitution of the

(Continuing through Section 1 the

The change in our constitution most needed at the present time is to remove the restriction which prevents any proposals of amendments oftener than once in ten years. This provision is in the 25th Article of Amendment, adopted in 1870, and is popularly known as the "time look clause."

It ought not to be necessary to change It ought not to be necessary to change frequently the fundamental law of a state. Much of the respect accorded a constitution is due to its permanency. The accepted ways to save constitutions from rapid changes at the mere whim of a majority are to require that proposals of change shall be adopted by a considerable majority of the voters or be passed upon more than once or be approved in more than one way.

more than one way.

The constitution of the United States was in the nature of a compromise contract and there were special reasons for guarding it against sudden and unnecessary changes; but there is no restriction in it, except a limitation long since expending the state of t pired, upon the time when proposals of amendment may be made. Nor do we know of any other state that has attempted to tie its own hands as the state of Vermont has done by the time lock

great changes occurring in the this state, in common with the country, raise novel questions which must be met as they arise. We are utterly opposed to the spirit, in recent years manifest in some of the newer states, of loading up a constitution with matters which belong to the statute books only. The method and number of times of consideration requisite for contimes of consideration requisite for con-stitutional changes should continue to be exacting; but being so safe-guarded the people should be free to make such changes as the occasion requires. We are much more likely to hold conserva-tive, safe and sane changes if the possitive, sare and sane changes it the possi-bility of making them always exists than if every tenth year the legislature is compelled to propose all the changes which can possibly be required during the following decennial.

the following decennial.

The present requirement that a proposal cannot go to the house of representatives except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the senate is restrictive in the same way upon the right of initiative. It is inconsistent also with the first that only a majority of the the fact that only a majority of the senate in the next legislature is required to concur in the proposal. There is no good reason why the proposal of constitutional changes should be more diffi-cult than their adoption. Proposal One, therefore, also changes the vote of the senate necessary to propose amendments from two-thirds to a majority, the same as is required in the house of representatives the first session and in both houses upon concurrence the next session, and of the vote of the people upon final

### PROPOSAL TWO

That Article (11) of the Amendments to the Constitution be amended to read

'Article (II). Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing to the house in which it shall have originated; which shall proceed to reconsider it. If, upon such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present of the house shall pass the bill, it shall. together with the objections, be sent to the other house, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members present of that house, it shall become a law \* \* \* (Remainder of Article same as now.)

Our constitution contemplates that the governor shall have a voice in legislation by means of a veto nower. The by means of a veto power. The veto power given him by the 11th article of the amendments is not substantial and practically of little effect. The same majority which originally passed the bill can pass it over his objection. The result is that vetoes by governors have sometimes received but scant consider-ation and governors have often refrained from risking a veto which had so little

It is a curious fact that while the veto power has declined until it has be-come practically non-existent in England, whence we take so largely our institutions, in this country it has been preserved and its use by the executive increasingly sus-tained by public sentiment. The reason tained by public sentiment. The reason is not far to find. In England the crown is hereditary and hence not representative of the people in the sense that the parliament is; but in this country the president as an elective officer is just as representative of the people as congress and the governors of states as their respective legislatures. Indeed, while our senators and representatives are elected by only local constituents the governor is by only local constituents the governor is elected by the whole people. The constitution of the United States

and of thirty-two of the states require a two-thirds vote to pass a bill over a veto, some two-thirds of all the members and some only two-thirds of those pres-ent. If the governor is to have a constitutional part in lawmaking, and we be-lieve such is the desire of the people and that it is a wise provision, then more than a majority should be required to pass a bill over his objection.

## PROPOSAL THREE.

That Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Article (34) of the amendments to the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "Article (24), Section 1. The general

assembly shall meet biennially on the

first Wednesday next after the first Monday of January, beginning in A. D. 1915. "Section 2. The governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor of accounts, senators, town representatives, assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be elected biennially, on the first Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, beginning

in A. D. 1914. Section 4. The term of office of senators and town representatives shall be two years, commencing on the first Wednesday next after the first Monday of

January following their election. "Section 5. The term of office of the as-

sistant judges of the county court, sher-iffs, high bailiffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, shall be two years, and shall commence on the first day of Pebruary next after their election."

Section 6, be added as follows: "Section 6. The persons who shall be severally elected in 1912 to the offices mentioned in this article shall hold such offices until the term of their successors elected the first Tuesday next after the

and that a new section, to be known as

first Monday of November, A.D. 1914 shall begin as herein provided."

begin as herein provided."

It has been suggested that the result of our September election in presidential years was something of an index of the tendency throughout the country of the presidential election to follow. Possibly holding our state election thus in advance of other states gives us some political importance; but it hardly could be said that such a consideration, whether imaginary or real, should materially affect a matter of state convenience and economy.

ince and economy.

It would save the expense and trouble of two elections in presidential years to follow the practice of almost every other state and hold our freemen's meeting on the first Tuesday after the first Monday.

Such a change would naturally require the general assembly to convene early in January, which is almost the universal practice of the other states. That date ought to be equally if not more convenient for members and others who attend upon the legislature. It is understood that one of the original reasons for October agreements was to account to be invested. tober sessions was to avoid the inconvenience of winter travel. With the advent of railroads that reason is no longer

potent.

A change of date of the freemen's meeting and of the session of the general assembly would necessitate a change in the beginning of the term of certain officers. The governor and other state officers elected on the ticket with him could begin their term as now, when the general assembly has canvassed their votes and declared their beginning and votes and declared their election and they have qualified. (Amend. Art. 24, Sec. 3.) The term of office of senators and town representatives could also begin as now on the day appointed for the meeting of the general assembly. The term of office of assistant judges of the county court, sheriffs, state's attorneys, judges of probate and justices of the peace, which now begin December 1st, could not begin until after the beginning of the session of the general assembly, as their votes have to be canvassed and their election declared by a committee of the general assembly. (Amend. Art. 20). February 1st seems to be the earliest practicable date and is as near the be-ginning of the calendar year as the pres-

#### ent provision, which makes their term begin December 1st. PROPOSAL FOUR

That Section 14 of Chapter 2 of the institution be amended to read as fol-

"Section 14. The votes and proceedings of the general assembly shall be printed (when one-third of the members of either house think it necessary), as soon as convenient after the end of each session with the yeas and pays of the house of representatives on any question when required by ten members and of the senate when required by two senators, (except where the votes shall be taken by ballot). in which case every member of either house shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes."

The constitution now provides that any one member of the general assembly (meaning at the time of the adoption of the constitution the house of representatives) may require the year and nava to be called upon any question. This provision at times has been abused. It certainly invites dilatory tactics and puts it within the power of an individual mem-ber to unreasonably retard the progress of business. It is within common knowl-

edge that the year and nays are often demanded for that purpose alone.

There is only one other state which gives one member that right, and that is the state of Delaware whose lower house. consistes of only thirty-five members. Other states which have any constitu-tional provision on the subject require more than one member or else some frac tion of the membership, like one-tenth, one-sixth or one-fifth. In the beginning the membership of the house of represer tatives was small and the right of one member to demand the year and nays then was a very different thing from per-

mitting it now.

The size of the house requires that the right should appertain to a certain num ber of members instead of a certain fraction of the membership; otherwise, the determination of the fraction would practically result in making the same delay as the calling of the year and nays

That Section 20 of Chapter 2 of the Constitution be amended to read as fol-

"Section 20. No person ought in any case, or in any time, to be declared gullty of treason or felony, by the legislature, nor to have his sentence upon conviction for felony commuted, remlitted or mitigated by the legislature."

And that Section 11 of Chapter 2 be amended by omitting the words "and murder" where they occur therein.

Section II of Chapter 2, relating to the powers of the executive provides that the governor "shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in treason or murder in which they [he] shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until after the end of the next session of the assembly; and except in cases of imassembly; and except in cases of im-peachment, in which there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment but by act of legislation." The inference is drawn from the above that the power to commute sentence for murder, which is withdrawn from the governor, was intended to be given to the general assem-bly, and the general assembly is accus-tomed to exercise that right, if not by inference from the passage quoted, then

inference from the passage quated, then under its unrestricted sovereign powers. The right to extend mercy to a person convicted of murder in the first degree being withdrawn from the governor by the constitution. Section 2566 of the Public Statutes provides, in order to permit the testing transfer to extend such mercy if the legislature to extend such mercy if it chooses, that "no person sentenced to uffer the punishment of death shall be executed previous to the first day of January after the close of the session of the general assembly following such sen-

The execution of a death sentence by thereby usually postponed from one to two years, and an appeal to the legisla-ture for commutation is practically always made. The attorneys and friends of the convicted man are not considered to have exhausted his defense until such n appeal is made and strenuously press-d. The result is that the case of every erson coxylcted of murder in the first degree must be threshed over in the leg-islature, and the evidence and proceedings are supposed to be reviewed and re-considered by a large body, neither trained nor intended for such work. If

the purpose of such review is to see whether any mistake or error has been made in the trial, that is purely a judicial question and should appertain finally to the supreme court. If it be a question of mercy, it is a principle common to all American constitutions that mon to all American constitutions that such a question is executive and should appertain to the governor or a pardoning

There are special and justifiable reasons why the power to remit or mitigate punishment in case of treason or impeachishment in case of treason or impeachment might be taken from the Governor, as such cases often involve executive officers or else effect the general public safety; but neither of these considerations applies to the case of murder. The consideration of individual murder cases of the case of th consideration of individual murder cases by the legislature is an assumption of either judicial or executive powers, or both, and contrary to the spirit of Section 6 of Chapter 2 of the Constitution which provides that "the legislative, executive and judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other."

the other. It is a fundamental principle of our in-stitution that legislative bodies shall not determine individual cases of crime. Section 10 of Article 1 of the constitution of the United States forbids any state to pass any bill of attainder," that be "a legislative act which inflicts punish-ment without a judicial trial." (Cum-mings vs. Missouri, 4 Wall., 277.) And Section 20 of our constitution now prorides that no person ought in any case, or at any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature."
The legislature is forbidden to try a man
for murder and there is no justification

n principle for it to "untry" him. The present practice under which all convictions of murder in the first degree are reviewed, and practically must be reviewed, by the legislature is sub-versive of a very fundamental principle of criminal law, that punishments in order to be deterrent should be quick and sare. It occupies the time of the legislature with the consideration, of questions upon which it is poorly fitted to pass. It arouses a morbid sympathy for condemned murderers, unsettles the faith of the people in the results of murder trials and tends to make a spectacle of the administration of justice. If the people of the state desire to abolish capital punishment the legislature should do criminal law, that punishments in tal punishment the legislature should do by a general law and not by special legislation in substantially every indi-vidual case.

of amendment six also have been amended. If the power to commute, remit or ed. There are twenty sections or articles, mitigate sentences in cases of felony is therefore, which no longer stand as they taken from the legislature as proposed, then the elimination of the words "and Section 2 is an extreme example of murder' from Section 11 becomes neces-sary, as to cover all contingencies the power to grant mercy should be left

#### PROPOSAL SIX

Article (29), as follows:

"Article (29). No senator or represenative shall, during the term for which e may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the general assembly, nor shall he be appointed to any civil office of profit, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any office elective by the peo-

The long existing practice of members of the legislature being candidates for election to office by the joint assembly is wrong in principle and pernictious in its influence. It lessens their independence as legislators and mixes in an unforcement of the property of the fortunate way elections and legislation, which ought to be entirely disassociated. The practice is also unfair to other candi-

whereof shall have been increased dur-

has been established in thirty-seven states.

Such a provision alone is not sufficient for our purpose, because our system of election by the joint assembly, which is peculiar to Vermont and a few other states, is more exposed to abuse in this respect than appointments by the executive. The proposal recommended is an exact copy of Section 30, Article 4 of the constitution of the state of Indiana and seems to us to meet all the requires and seems to us to meet all the require-

### PROPOSAL SEVEN.

That a new Amendment be added to he Constitution, to be known as Article 30), as follows:

"Article (30). No corporation shall be reated by special law or its charter exended, changed or amended, except those for municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage or ontrol of the state; but the general assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created. All general laws passed pursuant to this article may be altered from time to time or repealed."

aws were devoted to public acts while 292 onges were devoted to acts granting special charters or amending existing harters of private and municipal corpo rations. In 1906 there were 250 pages de-voted to public acts and 471 pages to special corporate legislation. In 1908 there were 200 pages devoted to public acts and 348 pages to special corporate egislation.

This special legislation not only makes up the great bulk of the printed laws but t occupies a good deal of the time of he legislature which ought to be devoted to general public questions. It is quite impossible for the legislature as a whole to examine the details of special corporate legislation. It is largely handled by committees, and their ideas of what is essential and non-essential vary much

lation is the destruction of all uniformity the granting oftentimes of privileges which ought not to be granted, the omission in many instances of safeguards which ought to be preserved, the con-fusion of questions of broad public policy with someone's desire to gain a special rivilege, and the diversion of the mind f the legislature from its real public

The proper office of the legislature in this regard should be to carefully formulate reasonable general corporation laws the benefits of which shall be uniformly available to all who will comply with their conditions. Corporations of a certain kind require different privileges from corporations of another kind; but there is no reason why all corporations of the same class and under like con-ditions should not enjoy the same privileges. There is no more reason why corporations of the same class should have varying rights and privileges than there is why individuals should have. The seeking and giving of special privileges to particular corporations is one of the greatest reproaches upon the corpo-

With some small qualifications and a few recognized general exceptions, the constitutions of forty-six states prohibit. In the next place, we are not pertacts of incorporation and require charters acts of incorporation and require charters to be obtained under general laws, and a necessity for any such general revis-

many of them prohibit any special primany of them prohibit any special private corporate legislation. The provisions of the different constitutions may be grouped under a few types. The type followed by most states is that of the Illinois constitution which is substantially the proposal recommended.

In twenty-three or more states munici pal corporations can only obtain charters under general laws. The granting of carrying charters to the numerous small villages in this state, though not so ob-jectionable as private corporate legis-lation, is subject to much of the same criticism. Some general municipal law broad enough to meet the requirements at least of all villages would be very desirable; but it has not seemed to us best to include in the above proposal any constitutional limitation upon municipal legislation.

That the annexed draft of a new Chapter 2 of the Constitution marked Exhibit for such modification of it as may be decided to most correctly express the existing provisions) be adopted to take the place of present Chapter 2 and the existing 28 articles of amendment.

This proposal is not intended either to add to or take from the present consti-tion as now in force, but simply to put it in convenient and usable form.

The existing constitution of Vermont was established July 9, 1793. It has been amended five different times—in 1828, 1836, 1850, 1870 and 1883. These amendments

cover twenty-eight articles, some of them

containing more than one section.

Article 13 of the amendments provides that such parts and provisions only of the constitution as are altered or super-seded by any of the first twelve articles of amendment or are repugnant thereto shall thereafter cease to have effect. Al-though unexpressed such is also the effect of all later amendments. The am-

Of the forty-three sections of Chapter 2, fourteen have been amended one or more times, and of the twenty-eight articles of amendment six also have been amend-

the extent to which these changes, un-expressed in the text itself, have gone. This section relates to the powers of the House of Representatives and is still printed in the constitution as originally

That there be added to the Constitu-ion a new Amendment to be known as (Amend. Art. 24.) It provides that they shall be styled the general assembly. The correct name the house of representatives. (Amend.

> it ft provides that they shall have power to choose a secretary of state. Amendment Art. 10 provides that this officer shall be chosen by the joint as-sembly, and Amendment Art. 28 procides that he shall be elected by the people.
> 4. It gives the house authority to sit

their own adjournment. Amendment 3 limits their right to adjourn with-

common provisions of American consti-tutions. Section 6, Article 1 of the United. States constitution provides that "no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be ap-pointed to any civil office under the au-thority of the United States, which shall judges of the county court must be II. It provides in one part of the seng such time." This provision of the tion that they may prepare bills and federal constitution or something like it enact them into laws, in another that has been established in thirty-seven they may grant charters and in still an-

> eleven particulars; nor can be ascertain what the true sguse of Section a is at present until he has carefully studied the same in connection with ten different amendments. The courts and the bar can of course determine what the constitu-tional provision on a given point may be, although some provisions by this sysem of amendments have been left obscure: but to the average layman Chap-ter 2 of the Constitution and its amend ments abound in inconsistencies, and taparts are unintelligible to those who are

> not trained in determining whether one provision technically supersedes another or is repugnant thereto. The fundamental law of the state, which ought to be the simplest and most easily understood of all, has by the process of years become the most complicated. As a hand-book for students, and surely an acquaintance with the con-stitution of our state ought to be a part of the education of at least every high school student, it is most unsatisfactory. In the last fifty years we have

> compelled to rewrite our public statutes four times, in 1862, 1880, 1894 and 1906, simply for the purpose of conveniently and logically writing into the statutes the amendments then existing. The same considerations which make that desir-able and necessary in the case of the statutes make it even more desirable and necessary in the case of the constitu-

The draft submitted is intended to be simple expression of the chapter with its amendments as it in fact now is preserving so far as possible its archaic language, but re-arranging the order of sections so as to group together those which relate to one subject.

### CONCLUSION

We recognize that the foregoing proposals will undoubtedly seem to some t go too far and to others not to go far enough; but we unanimously recommend them to the careful consideration of the next legislature and of the people of the state. There is ground for honest dif-ference of opinion as to some of the details of the present plan of government. There are some incongruities which if the constitution were being generally revised it would probably be thought best to remove; and there are other safe-guards than those we have recommended being introduced into the constitutions of other states which might perhaps profitably be brought into our own. We profitably be brought into our own. We have not, however, thought it best to

propose too much.
In the first place, although the wording in the resolution is broad enough to permit us to make any proposals we choose, in fact its spirit did not contemplate that we were to attempt any general revision of the constitution, general revision should be the work, not of the constitutional convention, least of a commission of general and very representative character and em-body the result of full, deliberate and

If the time lock clause is eliminated (see Proposal One) and the possibility exists of initiating amendments at any session of the legislature, the discussion of constitutional questons will be encouraged, and whenever the people desire a general revision or a radical change it will be manifested in some plain way.

To shorten this report, and for the purpose of the report only, the form of the proposal is in some cases indicated without actually reprinting in full the section as proposed to be amended. If the proposals or any of them are approved by the legislature they should express the sections in full as amended, in the way now most commonly accepted for the expression of any amendment. for the expression of any amendment either to constitutions or statutes. In that way any amendments adopted can be inserted in their proper place with-out being left to be interpreted in, and the difficulty in that regard with the present amendment will be avoided.

If Proposal Eight should be approved nd submitted, then the other proposals hould be so stated that they would not only automatically fit luto the present Chapter 2 and Amendments, but also nto the revised Chapter 2 if it should be

adopted. We recommend that all amendments b submitted individually so that the re-jection of one may not necessarily in-volve the rejection of the others. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK C. PARTRIDGE, FRANK L. GREENE, ALLEN M. FLETCHER, WILLIS N. CADY, MATTHEW G. LEARY.

#### VERMONT GRANITES

Bulletin by T. Nelson Dale Sent Out by U. S. Geological Survey.

Although written primarily for geologists and quarrymen, "The Granites of Vermont," by T. N. Dale and published in bulletin form by the United States geological survey, nevertheless contains much of general interest to the public and particularly to those sections which are intimately associated with the busi-

mess of digging granite out of the earth, says the Barre Times.

The material for the publication was mostly gathered by Coi. Dale during the summer of 1907, and granite men throughout the state will recall his visits to them The results of his examinations an studies at that time are now embodie in a pamphlet of some one hundred and thirty pages, which is divided into two parts, or sections viz., (a) the scientific discussion of Vermont granites and (b) the

given up to a geographic arrangement of the granites, a general petrography of the formations, the relations between the va-rious kinds, and an outline merely of the geologic history of the granites. The second part, or economic, takes up the granite districts and describes in compact orm each quarry which is now being

In treating the subject from the scien tific standpoint, the author finds that the granite of Vermont is confined to the elistern section of the state and that there are fourteen districts, which may be enu-merated as follows: Derby in Orients county. Newark, Kirby, Hardwick, Rye-gate and Groton in Caledonia county; Woodbury (including a prospect in Cabot). Calais and Barre in Washington county Randolph in Orange county; together with a few quarries in Williamstown, which are a part of the Barre strain; Bethel out the consent of the senate of the senate of the county and Dummerston in county. It provides that they may annually elect certain officers. That is now bisennially (Amend Art. 24 and 26.)

6. It provides that they shall elect these officers in conjunction with the council. That is now in conjunction with the senate in joint assembly (Amend the green Windsor granite, while the most numerous is the quartz monoxides including the white granites of Beth el. Randolph, Rochester, the very light el. Randolph, Rochester, the very light el. The practice is also untur to other candidates before the joint assembly who are not members of the legislature.

The appointment by the governor of a member of the legislature to an office which has been created or the salary of which has been increased during his term is also contrary to one of the most be elected by the people. (Amend. Art. 15.)

It is, including the white granites of Bethell, and the property of the very light gray of Dummerston, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including Top-sham Bothe granites of Bethell, and the property of the very light gray of Dummerston, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including Top-sham Bothe granites of Bethell, and the property of the very light gray of Dummerston, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including Top-sham Bothe granites of Bethell, and the property of the very light gray of Dummerston, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including Top-sham Bothe gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including Top-sham Buth Rycgate. Including the white granites of Bethell, and the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including the white granites of Bethell, Bandolph, Rochester, the control of the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including the white granites of Bethell, Bandolph, Rochester, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate. Including the white granites of Bethell, Bandolph, Rochester, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate including the white granites of Bethell, Bandolph, Rochester, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate including the white granites of Bethell, Bandolph, Rochester, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate including the white granites of Bethell, Bandolph, Rochester, the gray of Cabot. Buth Rycgate including the white granites of The author goes into scientific discussion of the various kinds and treats of their probable formation.

The economic division of the pamphle is devoted to a consideration on all the operated quarries in the fourteen districts, named, the location of the quarries give particular interest to the quarrymen themselves, but is valuable for general reference. In concluding the report, Col. Dule presents a mass of figures, giving th relative prices asked for the various kine of granite, and statistics of productio showing that Vermont led the United States in 1908, the largest output being from Washington county. Taken altogether, if makes a very valuable contribu-

### Waste of Life.

The annual economic waste in the city of New York from preventable disease is estimated at \$40,000,000. The estimate is based on the record of sickness and death from preventable diseases for a period of four years, loss in dollars being figured on an actuarial computation of prospect of life and earnings nished by state and insurance stacians. Contingent losses of suffering in families are not figured into this esti-mate. Money spent in preventive effort, providing pure air and clear light and healthful surroundings for tenement dwellers, is the best conservation policy that the cities of the country can enter on. It is worth dollars to save the trees, and it is worth more dollars to save men, women and children .- (Boston Herald.

First Autolst.—"Is that the same automobile you bought this spring?"

Second Autolst.—"All except the body and three wheels."—[Catholic News.

# **Hurry Ends** in Indigestion

Use your teeth on your food or your stomach will suffer. Quick lunches, hurried eating, bolting food, are sure to end, sooner or later, in some form of indigestion, more or less troublesome.

Beecham's

quickly relieve the distress caused by hurried eating. They act directly on the stomach nerves and actually help the food to digest and assimilate. They are particularly good for nervous dyspepsia, bloating, hiccoughs, bitter taste in the mouth, and flatulence. With reasonable care in eating, Beecham's Pills will soon

# Put an End to Stomach Ills

# THE REASON WHY

IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

for Feeble Old People, Delicate Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and to Counteract Chronic Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, is because it combines the two most world-famed tonics - the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron, without oil or grease, tastes good, and agrees with every one.

We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

WILFRED F. ROOT, Druggist, Brattleboro.

## R. J. KIMBALL & 7 Nassau St. New York,

## Investment Securities

More Than 35 Years' Membershi

In the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

W. EUGENE KIMBALL.

LEEDS JOHNSON.

NOT MADE BY A TRUST For Sale by E. J. FENTON & CO. Incorporated

# WHAT WE CAN DO.

We can sell you a dollar bottle of SEAVER'S SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY COUGH CURE for 50 cents and if it is not the best you ever used, bring the empty bottle back to us and get your money back. We will give it to you cheerfully and without argument.

W. F. ROOT, Brattleboro

# The Right Time To Invest

It is very hard to know when to buy most forms of investment. We all hope to get them before a big rise but that hope is seldom

Any time you have funds is the time to buy a real estate mortgage. If selected carefully by a responsible Company it is always worth par. No more. No less. You always get safety and a larger income than can be derived from any other gilt edge security.

Vermont Loan & Trust Company F. B. PUTNAM, Gen. Agt., Brattleboro, Vt.

Scriptures a Child of Ten Should Know The proper method of Bible study, say the Boston Watchman, is a topic cor manding great attention today through manding great attention today through-out the entire country. The advocates of different systems are pleading their merits with great earnestness. Now, whatever may be the judgment of various persons as to these rival claims, we imagine that there can be little difference of opinion, among those who have given the matter any attention, that there are certain portions of the scriptures with which all well-bred children should be so familiar that their memories of them are practically letter perfect. They should know them as they know the multiplication table. Let us enumerate some of the passages which a well-bred or girl should have memorized ex-

actly:
The Ten Commandments.
The Lord's Prayer.
The beautitudes, Matthew v: 1-12.
Trust in God, Matthew vi: 24-34.
The two foundations, Matthew vii: 34-39.
The parents

The parable of the kingdom, Matthew The parable of rescue, Luke xv. The praise of love, I Corinthians xiii.

control of the tongue, James iii The 1st psaim. The 19th psalm. The 23d psalm. The 34th peaim. The two paths, Proverbs iv: 14-20. The way of life, John xiv: 1-8.

The heavenly city, Revelation xxi: 10-13, 22-27; xxii: 1-6. Of course this list might be greatly extended, but it could not well be made shorter, and it is not so long that a mother, beginning say at the age of eight, cannot, within two years, have the whole lodged in the child's memory, letter perfect. The preparation for life involved in physical and mental training is volved in physical and mental training i not superior to that involved in the closest familiarity with the very words of the great passages of the scripture. In

The heavenly city, Revelation xxi: 10-13

be a strength and inspiration and pro-tection of the largest value. Forty-seven lives is the toll of the sga for the year 1909 from the Giouceste fishing fleet, and, in addition, four vessels, valued at \$40,000 were lost. As the result, twelve women were made widows and 25 children became fatherless.

times of weakness, discouragement, hes-itancy and temptation the presence of these great affirmations in the mind will

# Clear Policies Reasonable Rates

General Insurance Agency

GEO. M. CLAY

Brattleboro Vermont

We Want Your Beef Hides

Calfskins, Horse Hides, Sheep Pelts, Tal low, Bones, etc., and will pay you outside prices therefor. We pay spot cash; we pay the freight; we pay full market value. We want to arrange with some one in every village where we have no agent, to collect the above-named goods for us and to sell Page's Perfected Poultry Food and other poultry supplies. We furnish money with which to buy and we keep our buyers thoroughly posted at all times as to market values. Write for full par-

ticulars. CARROLL & PAGE, Hyde Park, Vt.